

CAN'T HOLD OUT LONG.

Legations Making Brave Defence, but Are Near the End.

DEATH TRAP FOR ENVOYS.

Prince Tuan Tries to Lure Them Into the Hands of the Boxers.

TIENTSIN AGAIN ATTACKED

Reports of Fighting There in Which Admiral Seymour Is Wounded.

Consul Goodnow at Shanghai Reports That Anarchy Reigns in Peking. That the Emperor and Empress Are Prisoners in the Palace and Only Two Legation Buildings Are Left Standing—Prince Tuan in Control—Emperor William Says China Must Be Punished and the Flags of the Powers Must Fly Over Peking—Germany to Send 15,000 Men—Li Hung Chang Promises to Take All Precautions for the Safety of Foreigners Residing in His Provinces.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, July 3.—If the rumors current in Shanghai and transmitted here are true there can hardly be a foreigner of any nation left alive in Peking, while the position at Tientsin is one justifying serious anxiety. All the reports, however, are from Chinese sources and it is impossible to test their accuracy.

A Chinese runner, who is represented to have left Peking on June 25, seems to be the chief authority for the statements cable. When he started from the capital the members of the legations were, he says, at the last extremity. They were without food and their ammunition was gone, but they were keeping their thousands of besiegers at bay. Their casualties, however, were heavy and their ammunition was only a question of a short time.

The Chinese, who possessed ammunition in unlimited quantities, were wholly undiminished by their own numerous losses and were preparing to batter down the walls of the court yard of the legation where the foreigners had sought refuge.

The story goes that Prince Tuan, who is said to lead the anti-foreign revolt, plotted to lure the envoys into the streets in order that they might be more easily killed. He invited them to a conference at the Tung-Li-Yamen, but Baron von Ketteler was the only Minister who responded. He fell into the trap and was murdered. According to one account German and according to another British sailors vainly tried to protect him, and it is added that the German guards avenged his death by burning the buildings of the Tung-Li-Yamen.

It is rumored that there is severe fighting around Tientsin and that Admiral Seymour has been wounded. The rumor cannot be verified.

The Times' correspondent at Shanghai, to whom the foregoing reports were doubtless accessible, but who discriminately sifts local gossip, does not mention them, but he confirms the statement that the authorities at Peking are making common cause with the Boxers against foreigners.

During his despatch July 2 he says that an edict issued at Peking on June 26 accounts for the open challenge to the Powers. It practically declares war against all foreigners, and commands the provinces to enroll Boxers and the troops to assist in the expulsion of the whites. The obvious intention of the party which has seized the supreme power in Peking is to extend to the utmost the area of anti-foreign operations. The effect of this and similar edicts must be considerable in spite of the openly avowed policy of the southern Viceroy and their joint declaration with the Consul of the foreign Powers that warlike operations would be confined to the North.

The gravity of the situation as recognized by Chinese officials lies not only in the immediate danger to foreigners in Peking, but in the prospect of future widespread devastation by the uncontrolled Kan-Au and other troops. The British Consul in a reply to telegraphic message for advice, sent to Yuan Shih-Kai, has received an assurance that the latter will cooperate in the policy of Viceroy Liu. It is urgently necessary that the Viceroy should be supported by the presence of a powerful force at Nankin and in the lower Yangtze River Valley sufficient to restrain the officials with reactionary sympathies and prevent the spread of anarchy and panic, of which the elements are always present among the Chinese.

A despatch to the Telegraph from Canton, dated July 1, says that business is almost at a standstill. The large Chinese steamship companies are applying for leave to transfer their vessels to the American flag. An attempt to demolish the Western Mission Hospital at Fah-Shan was defeated by American, English and Canadian missionaries.

Relay Upon Platt's Chloride to disinfect the house drains, water closets, sinks, etc.—Ad.

UNITED ACTION NECESSARY.

Mr. Brodick Discusses the Chinese Situation in the House of Commons.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, July 3.—Mr. William Pritchard Morgan, Liberal member for Merthyr Tydfil, Wales moved for an adjournment of the House of Commons this afternoon to call attention to the Peking situation.

The Right Hon. William St. John Brodick, Parliamentary Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, doubted the advisability of a discussion at the present moment in view of the delicacy of the military and other questions requiring decision. It might, for instance, be the duty of the Government to consider the advisability of conferring on Li Hung Chang some responsibility for the preservation of order, but if he felt quite sure it would not be his duty to make that fact public immediately.

Mr. Brodick stated that from the beginning the British Government had worked as far as possible in conjunction with the other Powers, especially in respect to the relief of Peking. Their effort had been to encourage the despatch of any body of troops which could relieve the Europeans and a special effort had been made to induce the Government of Japan, in view of its position to supplement the continent that had been landed. There was no reason to think that influence had been exerted by any other Power to nullify that encouragement to Japan. But the problem was not only to bring an adequate number of troops into China, but also to transport them through a very difficult country, throughout which communications had been almost completely destroyed.

Mr. Brodick added that it was impossible by any measures which might now be taken, short of an expedition, which it was now hoped might be undertaken, to go further toward the relief of the Europeans at Peking. And until that question was settled no policy as to the future of China could be considered. He believed, notwithstanding what had been said by his questioner, that the first condition necessary for the relief from the present state of affairs should have been and had been the maintenance of complete unanimity between the Powers.

Sir Edward Grey, Liberal, agreed that the chief point was the unanimity of the Powers; hence reference to a future policy was not desirable. It was not desirable that Great Britain should be a lay figure when the future of China was settled, but he trusted that the concert of the Powers would be preserved even then and the partition of China avoided.

The motion for adjournment was withdrawn.

KAISER TO HAVE VENGEANCE.

His Speech to Departing Troops—Germany Will Send 15,000 Men to China.

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"The firebrand of war has been hurled into the midst of the most profound peace," he said. "Unhappily this to me was unexpected. A crime of unspeakable insolence and horrifying barbarity has been committed against the person of my trusty representative and has taken him from us. The Ministers of other Powers have been life and death and with them are concerned for their protection. It may be that while I speak they have already fought their last fight."

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"Events have moved with frightful rapidity and have become profoundly grave and still graver. Since I called you to arms, that which I hoped to effect with the help of the marine infantry has now become a difficult task, which can only be fulfilled with the help of the serried ranks of all the civilized States."

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"My troops will maintain good comradeship with the troops of other Powers who are in contact. Russians, British, French, all alike, are fighting for one cause—civilization."

The Emperor concluded his speech as follows: "We must bear in mind, too, something higher—our religion and the defense and protection of our brothers out there, some of whom stake their lives for the cause of civilization."

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The Socialist and Radical organs are urging the convocation of the Reichstag. The Tagblatt says the convocation of the Reichstag would show that Germany was in earnest and that the Emperor feels sure of the approval of the nation's representatives in the measures he is now taking.

A naval and military council which was held at Wilhelmshaven, and which was presided over by the Emperor, decided to send to China one division of infantry, four additional batteries of infantry, and sixteen batteries of artillery with transport, the whole to be ready for sailing on July 10. In consequence of the serious situation in China, the Emperor has abandoned his projected yachting trip.

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FRANCE NOT FOR WAR.

M. Delcasse Outlines Government's Policy in the Case of Prince Tuan.

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PARIS, July 3.—M. Delcasse, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared during the debate on the credits in the Chamber of Deputies today that France did not desire war. But France must protect her citizens. No Power has the right to violate the territory of another Power and to use it as a base for operations against the international community.

At a Cabinet council M. Delcasse announced that he had received a telegram from the French Consul at Shanghai, of yesterday's date, which stated that Prince Tuan had usurped the power of the Empress Dowager and, aided by Kang Yi, was besieging the palace. Prince Tuan and Kang Yi have issued an edict to the Viceroy commanding them to begin hostilities against the foreigners.

The Viceroy of Canton, Nankin and Houchang have refused to obey these orders. They regard Prince Tuan as a rebel who deserves punishment. The edict reached Shanghai on June 27.

From inquiries made at the embassy it appears that the appeals first sent out from Berlin, on receipt of the news of Baron von Ketteler's murder, have had a calming effect, and that no longer will the Chinese Government be urged to take any action against China. On the other hand there is a disposition to await further developments, as it is apparent that China for the time being has lost all responsible government. Theoretically the Boxers will continue to bear the blame.

Mr. Brodick added that it was impossible by any measures which might now be taken, short of an expedition, which it was now hoped might be undertaken, to go further toward the relief of the Europeans at Peking. And until that question was settled no policy as to the future of China could be considered. He believed, notwithstanding what had been said by his questioner, that the first condition necessary for the relief from the present state of affairs should have been and had been the maintenance of complete unanimity between the Powers.

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FEARS LEGATIONS CAN'T HOLD OUT.

Washington Gets Serious News From Consul Goodnow—Relief Force to Start Soon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—From the trustworthy information, official and private, in the possession of the Government has been forced to the conclusion that the chances for the relief of its Ministers in Peking before they are forced to surrender are very poor indeed. No Power has the right to violate the territory of another Power and to use it as a base for operations against the international community.

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HOPELESS FIGHT AGAINST THE PROPOSED FREE SILVER PLANK.

Mr. Hill, Who It Was Supposed Would Lead the Fight, Has Been Turned Down by His Own Delegation and Will Not Be on the Committee on Resolutions—Proxies Have Been Offered Him From Other States, but None Has Been Accepted—West Virginia's Delegation Unanimously Declares Against a Free Silver Plank and Even Against the Reaffirmation of the Chicago Platform.

KANSAS CITY, July 3.—During all the discussions of the last few days on the Democratic platform the main point has been the money question. All of the wrangle has been as to whether there should be a specific declaration in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, or whether there should be merely a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform and let it go at that. Mr. Bryan over a week ago sent twelve letters to Democrats inviting them to his home in Lincoln to discuss this money plank. One of the gentlemen who received these letters was Mr. Hill. Mr. Hill knew that on the 25th of June he was chairman of the Kansas State Democratic Convention and that he would have to stand for or against the free silver plank. He was not a member of the Kansas State Democratic Convention, but he was a member of the Kansas State Democratic Association, and he was a member of the Kansas State Democratic Committee.

Mr. Hill, who it was supposed would lead the fight, has been turned down by his own delegation and will not be on the committee on resolutions. Proxies have been offered him from other states, but none has been accepted. West Virginia's delegation unanimously declares against a free silver plank and even against the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform.

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